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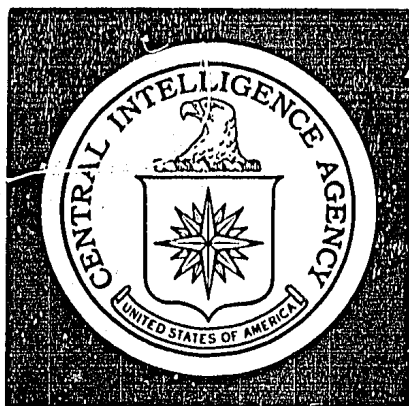
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DIRECTORATE OF  
INTELLIGENCE

# Intelligence Memorandum

*Eastern Europe's Agricultural Performance In 1969  
And Outlook For 1970*

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May 1970

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
Directorate of Intelligence  
May 1970

## INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

Eastern Europe's Agricultural Performance  
In 1969 And Outlook For 1970

Introduction

In agriculture, 1969 was a disappointing year for all the East European\* countries but Hungary. Crop production was down in the northern countries and up in the southern countries from 1968, but only in Hungary did output meet planned goals. Livestock production grew scarcely at all, further widening the imbalance between the supply and demand for meat and meat products. These setbacks and mounting consumer pressure for quality foods have caused several East European leaders in recent months to criticize agricultural programs and to propose economic and administrative changes in order to stimulate higher growth rates for agricultural output, especially in the livestock sector. The purposes of this memorandum are (1) to review the 1969 agricultural performance of Eastern Europe as a region; (2) to determine the economic effects that 1969 production shortfalls will have on foreign trade, food supplies, and production of livestock products -- especially meat -- during 1970; and (3) to assess current prospects for the 1970 harvest of winter grain.

\* *The terms East European or Eastern Europe include the northern countries of Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Poland and the southern countries of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania.*

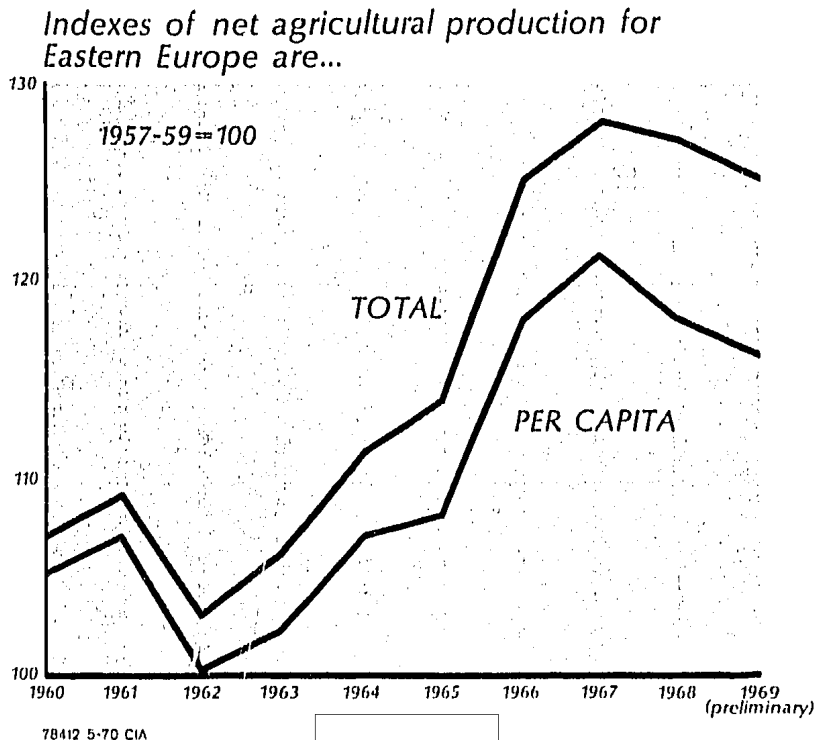
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Production Declines, 1969

1. Total agricultural production in Eastern Europe declined in 1969 for the second consecutive year to a level no better than that of 1966 (see the chart). Similarly, per capita production also



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fell to the lowest level in four years. Growth rates varied considerably from country to country: a large increase in Hungary and a small one in Bulgaria, practically no growth in Czechoslovakia and Romania, and significant declines in East Germany and Poland (see Table 1). The best performance was turned in by Hungarian agriculture, which achieved a 5½% rate of growth, thereby setting a new high and exceeding the planned goal. All the other countries failed to meet plans, which called for changes ranging from a 2% decline in Poland to as much as a 20% increase in Romania. Adverse weather conditions were largely responsible for the slippage in total farm output for the region.

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Table 1

## Index of Agricultural Production for East European Countries a/

1957-59 = 100

Year	Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania
1960	107	107	106	108	106	107	107
1961	109	106	106	98	109	113	116
1962	103	114	102	91	100	107	108
1963	106	111	101	100	113	105	109
1964	112	126	105	102	114	112	117
1965	114	128	102	112	108	114	121
1966	125	151	114	115	120	122	141
1967	128	152	120	121	129	123	145
1968	127	135	123	123	125	124	142
1969 b/	125	137	122	113	132	120	141

a. The value of crop production less feed (including imported grain), seed, and waste; plus the value of livestock products, including changes in livestock numbers. FAO regional price weights (1952-56) for Western Europe were used to compute the indexes.

b. Preliminary.

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2. The growth of the livestock and crop sectors last year showed sharp differences between the northern and southern countries within the region. In the northern countries, livestock production showed only slight gains, and the output of crops dropped as much as 8% to 12% in Poland and East Germany, respectively. By contrast, the southern countries all registered sizable increases in crop production over the drought year 1968, but livestock production stagnated or declined. The net effect was a decline in agricultural output for Eastern Europe as a whole. Nevertheless, the region closed out the decade with 1969 agricultural output nearly 15% above the 1961-65 average.

Crop Production Mediocre

3. Total East European production of most crops was below the level of 1968 and the annual average of 1962-66. An important exception was grain output, which increased by 3% to a new high of 61 million tons. Sharp reductions of about 20% occurred in the output of potatoes, sugar beets, and oilseeds for the region. Total output of other commodities such as tobacco, vegetables, fruit, and green fodder was at most slightly higher than in 1968. An increase in both the area and yields per hectare of wheat, barley, and corn contributed to the boost in total grain output. For most other crops, however, a late spring combined with summer droughts adversely affected both the areas harvested and yields per hectare.

4. Harvest results within the region were mixed, with crops in the southern countries faring better than those in the northern group (see Appendix Table A-1). As a result of excellent growing conditions, Hungary had an outstanding crop year, setting production records in grain (wheat and corn), sunflower seed, grapes, and fruit; except for sugar beets, all other crops showed increases over 1968, but output remained below the 1962-66 average level. Bulgaria and Romania, with less favorable growing conditions,

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were unable to boost output of wheat above 1968. Although good harvests of corn more than offset the lower wheat harvests, the total grain output in Bulgaria failed to reach the high levels of 1966 or 1967, and that of Romania was no better than in 1968. Both countries claimed relatively large increases for most other crops, except early vegetables, potatoes, tobacco, grapes and, in Romania only, sugar beets. Yields of green fodder crops and pastures were much better than a year ago in Hungary and Romania but only slightly better in Bulgaria because of below-average soil moisture for the second successive year.

5. Crop production in the northern countries was affected by some of the worst growing conditions in several years, ranging from spring frosts to summer drought.\* As a result, output of all major crops, except for grain in Czechoslovakia and Poland, registered rather sharp declines from the high levels of 1968. The higher level of grain output in Czechoslovakia and Poland reflects an expansion in areas seeded to higher yielding varieties of wheat and barley. East Germany, however, suffered a 12% reduction in grain production as both the area seeded and yields declined. For all three countries, output of nearly all spring-planted crops -- potatoes, sugar beets, oilseed, and forage -- slipped to the lowest level in several years (see Appendix Table A-1). For example, the East German potato harvest, of which 50% is fed to livestock, was the smallest since 1961. The Polish rapeseed harvest was only one-third that of 1968; nearly one-half of the area seeded had been lost to winter frosts. The production of forage, fodder beets, and pastures in the northern region also was reduced substantially by the late summer drought. The poor condition of fall pastures caused some premature feeding of short winter hay stocks to cattle and horses. In addition, an early onset of winter and extreme temperatures during the first quarter of 1970 have further aggravated the livestock feed shortage.

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Livestock Production Falters

6. The estimated total value of livestock production for Eastern Europe in 1969 showed less than a 1% gain over 1968 (see Table 2). This was the second consecutive year of near stagnation of the livestock sector following an average annual growth rate of 4% in the 1965-67 period. Increases in output by two major producers, Czechoslovakia and Poland, prevented a decline in regional production; East Germany and Romania showed no significant growth, and output declined in Bulgaria and Hungary. The slowdown in production during the past two years can be attributed in most countries to one or more of the following, which may be interrelated: short feed supplies, unfavorable feed/livestock price ratios, labor shortages, and decrease in private holdings of livestock.

7. The numbers of livestock of all major categories declined and, except for cows, at the end of 1969 were at the lowest level in several years (see Appendix Table A-2). Although inventories of cows continued to fall in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, most other countries maintained or slightly increased numbers in comparison with the level in 1968. Feed shortages and government efforts to meet strong demands for meat have contributed to a high rate of slaughter that depleted hog herds during the past two years in many countries; a similar situation reduced beef cattle herds last year. All the northern countries had a bad potato harvest (an important hog feed), and only Poland successfully prevented excessive slaughtering of hogs last fall. This was accomplished by relatively quick government action last October in announcing supplemental feed aid to farmers and higher prices for fattened hogs delivered after 1 January 1970. The resultant small increase in the number of Polish hogs was equaled only by Romania; declines of 3% to 8% were registered in Bulgaria, East Germany, and Hungary. Last year's decline in cattle herds was relatively small, but the inability of Czechoslovakia and Hungary to arrest a two- to three-year downtrend, especially for cows, jeopardizes plans for any short-run expansion of beef and milk production. The relatively successful expansion of poultry

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Table 2  
Annual Rates of Growth for Livestock Production a/

Year	Percent						
	Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania
1965	3.0	6.3	1.9	9.4	-7.9	3.4	2.9
1966	6.4	3.4	4.1	5.0	11.8	4.9	11.5
1967	2.7	8.3	6.0	1.7	4.8	-1.0	6.3
1968	0.4	1.1	-0.5	4.6	-1.6	-0.7	-0.6
1969 <u>b/</u>	0.6	-4.7	3.2	0.2	-1.0	1.7	0.6

*a. Derived from methodology and values computed for Table 1.*

*b. Preliminary.*

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raising during the 1960s slowed in 1968 and output went down slightly in 1969. Feed shortages contributed to a drop in poultry flocks in Bulgaria and Hungary while flocks in the other countries showed no growth last year.

8. The strong uptrend in 1963-68 in the total output and procurement of livestock products in Eastern Europe weakened last year, and the per capita availability of these products declined. This situation has worsened in the first quarter of 1970. The poorest performance was turned in by Bulgaria and Hungary, whose output of all major livestock products declined or failed to increase over the level of 1968 (see Appendix Table A-2). Eastern Europe's total production of red meat showed no gain over the record year 1968; only East Germany and Poland registered increases. Production of pork, which accounts for more than 50% of red meat, declined in all the southern countries and Czechoslovakia because of the excessive slaughtering of hogs that occurred in 1968. Increased output of beef and veal, a result of slaughtering down herds rather than of improved productivity, was not enough to offset the lower production of pork and mutton. Production of poultry meat continued to follow the upward trend of the 1960s, except in Bulgaria, but at a lower rate of growth and partly at the expense of size of flocks. A 1% increase in milk production represented one of the few bright spots last year for most countries in an otherwise unfavorable performance of the livestock sector. This increase, which raised milk production to a new high, was accomplished by gains in productivity despite poor fall pastures in the northern countries and Bulgaria. Procurement of milk, however, fell short of plans or declined in most countries as a larger share of output was kept on farms for feeding. As a result, commercial butter production fell slightly in Poland, East Germany, and Romania. Egg production showed little change from 1968 as gains in the northern countries were largely canceled by declines in the southern area.

#### Measures to Stimulate Meat Output

9. The unsatisfied demand for livestock products, especially meat, rose sharply last year as personal incomes continued to rise faster than per capita

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availability and shortages of potatoes and vegetables diverted consumer spending to quality food substitutes. It is estimated that per capita consumption of red meat in Eastern Europe last year showed no increase except for a small one in East Germany. The rising consumer dissatisfaction over chronic shortages of meat as well as some other quality foods has prompted officials in most countries during recent months to announce plans or measures aimed at boosting output of meat, especially pork, during the next few years. Most of these measures will have little impact on output before 1971. These programs involve improving the profitability of livestock raising, expanding the number of large-scale specialized livestock production farms, and increasing sharply the rate of growth of the mixed feed industry. The latter two measures require considerable increase in allocations of capital resources to agriculture, which more countries now appear willing to make. Romania, for example, has unveiled a grandiose national livestock plan which calls for doubling production in the 1971-75 period and in support provides for twice the level of investments to agriculture as compared with those in the current five-year plan. Romania and other East European countries also plan to step up Western purchases over the next two to three years of industrial-type installations for hog and poultry raising.

10. Other measures offering prospects for a somewhat quicker output response have been mostly concerned with improving incomes of livestock producers. These have included increasing producer prices -- effective 1 January 1970 -- for deliveries of beef cattle and fattened hogs in Poland and Hungary; a reduction in land tax to Polish farmers who contract to sell slaughter cattle above quota; and a reduction of prices for mixed feed in Czechoslovakia and a price freeze on other production inputs. Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are believed to be currently reviewing procurement prices for all agricultural products with the intention of raising livestock prices by 1971.

11. In addition to the above programs, officials in the southern countries and Czechoslovakia have made recent statements implying or stating that more government support will be given to

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boosting livestock output on private plots of collective farm members, which has been declining. For Czechoslovakia and Romania this represents a reversal of past policy. Such a change is largely a recognition of the serious meat shortage and the temporary contribution that the private sector might make in providing additional livestock products at low cost to the government until such time as output from proposed large-scale livestock enterprises can meet demand.

12. Hungary has been the most open about the need to stimulate livestock production on private plots and last March introduced significant changes. In addition to raising producer prices and guaranteeing feed supplies to private producers, retroactive to 1 January 1970, the government has agreed that the time cooperative members now spend on raising livestock (beef cattle and pigs) may be counted toward pensions and other social benefits, provided that output is contracted for delivery to the cooperative. How successful this measure will be in boosting livestock output on private plots remains to be seen, but this innovation could run into political flak from officials in other Communist countries, who have complained that collective members spend too much time on their plots at the expense of collective farm operations. Bulgaria has limited support to guaranteeing feed to private producers who conclude contracts for sale of meat and to taking the limit off the number of animals that can be raised on private plots in mountainous areas.

#### Agricultural Trade Developments, 1969-70

13. Eastern Europe's imports of grain in the fiscal year ending 30 June 1970 are expected to exceed by 0.5 million tons the estimated 5.8 million tons imported last year (see Appendix Table A-3). Import requirements of the northern countries are estimated to be up by at least 1 million tons -- East Germany alone will need another one-half million tons -- because of 1969 production shortfalls in feed grain and potatoes. The increase in imports by the northern countries will be partly offset by expected declines in grain imports by Bulgaria and Hungary.

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14. In addition to grain, the northern countries each plan to increase imports of high-protein feed supplements (oil cake and meals) because of last year's poor harvests of oilseed and to stretch out supplies of feed grain. The southern countries, although self-sufficient in grain, also will be in the import market for high-protein supplements and barley to expand output of commercial feed mixes for poultry and hogs.

15. The three northern countries have turned to the West to meet a larger share of their grain import requirements in FY 1970. They probably will receive at most only about 3.8 million tons from the USSR -- East Germany will get 400,000 tons more to meet in part its additional requirements, but Czechoslovakia will get 100,000 tons less.\* Thus at least 2.2 million tons, or 1 million tons more than in FY 1969, will have to be purchased elsewhere, largely from Western exporters. The northern countries reportedly purchased more than 1 million tons of EEC feed wheat and barley in late 1969. Poland also extended its agreement with Canada to purchase 400,000 tons of wheat and barley by mid-1971. US grain exports to Eastern Europe in the last half of 1969 were running below a year ago, but sales for FY 1970 are still likely to exceed somewhat the 770,000 tons exported in FY 1969. The bright spots in US grain exports have been the record purchases of US corn by East Germany, which may total one-half million tons by mid-1970, and the April sale of 200,000 tons of barley to Romania on Commodity Credit Corporation credit. In addition, US sales of soybean meal could set a record in FY 1970, if sales continue at the rate of the first nine months.

16. The southern countries' total export availability of grain from the 1969 harvest is little different from that of FY 1969, or an estimated 2.1 million tons. The availabilities of the individual countries, however, differ sharply from those in FY 1969, with Hungary claiming a record

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\* According to calendar year grain trade agreements, which are representative of FY 1970 shipments because the majority of the grain will be shipped during January-June 1970, or the last half of FY 1970.

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surplus of 700,000 tons of grain (mostly wheat), Bulgaria a small surplus of corn rather than wheat, and Romania an estimated 1.0 to 1.2 million tons, largely corn, as against 1.5 million tons in FY 1969. [redacted] by last March these countries had found markets for most of their surplus grain in Europe and the Middle East. Because of a late spring, any unsold surplus grain may be withheld from the world market until the outcome of this year's grain harvest is better known.

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17. Eastern Europe's strong upward thrust in hard currency earnings during the 1963-67 period from exports of agricultural products -- especially livestock products -- came to a halt in 1968 and, except for Hungary, stagnated or declined in 1969,\* mainly because of the supply problems described above. Although exports of meat and slaughter cattle continued to be major hard currency earners for the region in 1969, total value was down slightly. This setback further aggravated the already unfavorable balance-of-payments situation with West European countries for major agricultural exporters such as Bulgaria, Romania, and Poland. Hungary claimed an 11% increase in farm exports to "capitalist" countries over the reduced level of 1968 on the strength of larger exports of wheat, fruit, and slaughter cattle. Hungary had exceptionally favorable weather and reduced its herds of beef cattle substantially in order to take advantage of strong demand in Italy, its chief market for meat.

18. Czechoslovakia and East Germany, both dependent upon other Communist countries for a major share of their agricultural imports, were forced in 1969 to spend more hard currency than they had planned for potatoes, foodstuffs, and meat. Shortages in the other Communist countries in 1970 will again boost the hard currency expenditures of Czechoslovakia and East Germany. East Germany claims that imports of agricultural products from Western countries this year will run more than \$80 million above the amount originally planned. Czechoslovakia also has indicated that record imports of meat -- more than 100,000 tons -- and

\* *Statistics on the value of agricultural trade are in terms of calendar years.*

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eggs are planned for 1970 in addition to animal feeds; a larger share must be purchased from Western countries than in previous years. Czech officials have already warned that the large expenditures of hard currency for these imports may reduce imports of industrial goods. Hungary and Poland can expect smaller net foreign exchange earnings from agricultural trade this year because neither plan an increase in exports, but do plan higher imports of some agricultural products, particularly pork and high-protein feeds. Thus the southern countries and Poland will be unable to improve their balance-of-payment position with Western Europe in 1970 by expanding net agricultural exports.

Production Plans and Prospects for 1970

19. In spite of the inevitable plans for increased agricultural output from 12% to 16% in Bulgaria and Romania, to 3% in the northern countries and 1% in Hungary -- prospects are hardly encouraging. Little increase in livestock output seems likely in Hungary or Bulgaria. Feed supplies are somewhat better than a year ago, but the number of productive livestock is down, and gains in productivity are unlikely to offset this loss. Attempts to rebuild herds also will restrict meat output until late 1970 or early 1971, especially in the northern countries, where a long, severe winter has reduced productivity of livestock and depleted already short fodder supplies. Even with larger harvests of potato and fodder crops than the exceptionally poor one of last year, the impact of more feed on boosting livestock productivity, especially meat and milk, will not be felt much before early 1971. Procurement of slaughter animals and eggs in most countries fell in the first quarter of 1970 compared with a year ago. This trend may continue into the third quarter before being reversed.

20. Prospects for crop production in most countries are currently no brighter than for livestock production, although more favorable weather over the next several months can substantially improve prospects. As of 1 May, the outlook for the important winter grains (wheat, rye, and barley) was less favorable than a year ago. The

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area seeded to winter grain last fall was reduced and germination delayed because of dry soil conditions. Winter wheat plantings, especially in the southern countries, entered the winter poorly developed, making them very susceptible to winterkill. In early December, a long severe winter set in throughout the region with snows occurring as late as early April. Floods followed from the thawing snow and above-normal precipitation. The full extent of damage to winter grain is not yet known, but reports of winterkill, snow mold, and water-logged grain fields point to above-normal losses of winter grain areas.\* It is unlikely that all the damaged areas of wheat can be replanted to spring wheat because of the late spring.

21. Bad weather also has seriously delayed spring planting operations for the second successive year, with the greatest setback to the northern countries, especially East Germany. These countries, faced with relatively short growing seasons, were unable to start field work in many areas until early April, some four to six weeks behind schedule. By mid-April, farmers in the northern provinces of East Germany and Poland had barely started the seeding of spring grain, normally completed by this time. The shortened period for spring planting in the northern countries threatens plans for expanded acreages of root, forage, and vegetable crops. Based on preliminary reports of fewer signings of grower contracts, shortages of seed potatoes, and the acreage reductions experienced last year under a protracted planting period, a decrease rather than an increase may occur in plantings of potatoes, sugar beets, and spring grain. Moreover, the later these crops are planted, the less chance there is for maximizing yields.

22. In the southern countries, excessive moisture and cold temperatures have delayed spring planting, but as of 1 May the outlook was slightly better for spring crops than a year ago in Bulgaria and Romania,\*\* although not in Hungary. Early

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*\*\* Unknown damage caused to crops by late May floods in Romania may reduce earlier prospects. As of 25 May an estimated one-half million hectares of agricultural land had been flooded with more expected when the Danube crests in the Delta.*

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vegetable crops, an important foreign exchange earner for Bulgaria and Romania, are expected to be below normal for the second successive year. For other crops, however, warm sunny weather during the May-June period could speed up plant growth and overcome most of the delay in vegetation. The area planted to corn and late vegetables could be the largest in several years; officials are pushing these crops to replace damaged winter wheat areas or to compensate for smaller acreages of spring barley and oats. As of 1 May, soil moisture was adequate throughout the area for the germination of spring crops and sustained development of winter grains.

### Conclusions

23. Agricultural production in Eastern Europe declined last year for the second consecutive year, and the outlook for 1970 is not bright. The area's aggregate production of most crops dropped below the levels of both 1968 and the 1962-66 annual average, with the important exception of grain output, which set a new high of 61 million tons. Sharp reductions of 20% or more occurred in output of root crops, oilseeds, and forage, reflecting shortfalls in the large producing countries of East Germany and Poland. The value of livestock production, unlike crop production, increased, but by less than 1% for the second consecutive year. Gains in livestock production in the northern countries offset declines in the southern countries.

24. Shortages of livestock products, especially pork, eggs, and butter, worsened during 1969, and no significant improvement is expected before late 1970, if then, in most countries. Unsatisfied demand for meat continued to grow as personal incomes rose and as shortages of vegetables and potatoes put added pressure on retail supplies of livestock products, especially in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Poland. Rebuilding of herds and attempts to maintain livestock exports are likely to exclude any increase in meat supplies through most of this year.

25. The large shortfall in output of important livestock feeds, such as potatoes, fodder beets,

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green forage, and -- in East Germany -- grain, has forced all the northern countries to increase imports of grain and high-protein supplements during FY 1970 in an effort to prevent a significant drop in livestock herds and meat production. Total East European imports of grain this fiscal year may exceed by 0.5 million tons the estimated 5.8 million tons imported last year. Total available grain for export by the southern countries approximates that of last year, or about 2 million tons. Decreased exports by Bulgaria and Romania will be offset by export of 700,000 tons (mostly wheat) by Hungary, which had exceptionally good weather and a record harvest. The strong preference of Hungary and Romania for exporting grain to the West and Soviet reluctance to increase exports to Eastern Europe have forced northern countries to purchase more Western grain this year. The United States share of this larger market shows no sign of increasing. However, US sales of soybean meal to Eastern Europe could set a record this fiscal year, if sales for the balance of the year continue at the same rate as during the first nine months.

26. The outlook for any significant gains in agricultural production this year by any East European country is dim. Growth of livestock production in the southern countries will be limited by the smaller numbers of productive livestock at the beginning of 1970 compared with a year ago, and in the northern countries by shortages of fodder and smaller herds. Also as of 1 May crop prospects were not so good as a year ago in the northern countries and Hungary, and no better in Bulgaria and Romania. A fall drought, a long severe winter, excessive spring precipitation, and floods have caused extensive damage to winter grains, delayed the planting of most spring crops beyond the optimum, and reduced acreages of some crops. Favorable weather during the coming months can of course improve the current prospects, but it seems unlikely that the high grain production of 1969 can be repeated or that more than average harvests of most other crops can be expected.

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APPENDIX

Statistical Tables

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Table A-1. Eastern Europe: Production of Selected Crops

Million Metric Tons							
Commodity and Years	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Total
Total grain a/							
1962-66 average	5.17	5.54	6.06	6.85	15.02	11.49	50.13
1967	6.42	6.53	7.35	7.48	16.44	13.44	57.66
1968	5.22	7.36	7.83	7.80	18.20	12.70	59.11
1969 b/	5.93	7.89	6.89	9.00	18.55	12.74	61.00
Bread grain c/							
1962-66 average	2.50	2.75	3.22	2.26	10.52	4.63	25.88
1967	3.29	3.20	4.00	2.94	11.63	5.89	30.95
1968	2.57	3.92	4.31	3.07	13.19	4.90	31.96
1969 b/	2.54	3.95	3.79	3.32	13.34	4.40	31.34
Coarse grain d/							
1962-66 average	2.67	2.79	2.84	4.59	4.50	6.86	24.25
1967	3.13	3.33	3.35	4.54	4.81	7.55	26.71
1968	2.65	3.44	3.52	4.74	5.01	7.80	27.16
1969 b/	3.39	3.94	3.10	5.68	5.21	8.34	29.66
Potatoes							
1962-66 average	0.40	5.74	12.94	1.90	44.11	2.67	67.76
1967	0.38	6.04	14.07	1.51	48.62	3.10	73.72
1968	0.37	6.53	12.64	1.34	50.82	3.71	75.41
1969 b/	0.33	5.02	9.14	1.58	44.85	2.23	63.15

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Table A-1. Eastern Europe: Production of Selected Crops  
(Continued)

Million Metric Tons							
Commodity and Years	Bulgaria	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Total
Sugar beets							
1962-66 average	1.65	6.94	5.91	3.33	11.85	3.16	32.84
1967	2.03	7.66	6.95	3.36	15.52	3.83	39.35
1968	1.41	8.10	7.00	3.47	14.80	3.94	38.72
1969 b/	1.92	6.16	4.53	3.26	11.29	3.80	30.96
Oilseeds c/							
1962-66 average	0.36	0.06	0.18	0.11	0.36	0.54	1.61
1967	0.48	0.08	0.27	0.08	0.65	0.72	2.28
1968	0.46	0.07	0.26	0.09	0.71	0.73	2.32
1969 b/	0.52	0.05	0.16	0.12	0.23	0.75	1.83

a. Including wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, and miscellaneous grain; excluding rice.

b. Preliminary.

c. Wheat and rye.

d. Barley, oats, corn, and miscellaneous.

e. For Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Poland, rapeseed; all others, sunflower seed.

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Table A-2. Eastern Europe: Numbers of Livestock and Output of Livestock Products

	<u>Bulgaria</u>	<u>Czecho- slovakia</u>	<u>East Germany</u>	<u>Hungary</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Romania</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Category and Years</u>	<u>Thousand Head <sup>a/</sup></u>						
<b>Cattle</b>							
1965	1,450	4,389	4,762	1,919	9,480	4,935	26,935
1966	1,385	4,462	4,918	1,968	10,002	5,198	27,933
1967	1,363	4,437	5,018	2,049	10,123	5,332	28,322
1968	1,297	4,249	5,109	2,017	10,530	5,136	28,338
1969 <u>b/</u>	1,254	4,222	5,171	1,925	10,285	5,034	27,891
<b>Cows</b>							
1965	581	1,948	2,169	782	5,775	2,008	13,263
1966	578	1,952	2,195	772	5,872	2,127	13,496
1967	586	1,929	2,188	785	5,801	2,218	13,507
1968	579	1,903	2,166	751	6,057	2,202	13,658
1969 <u>b/</u>	585	1,884	2,167	716	6,045	2,230	13,627
<b>Hogs</b>							
1965	2,408	5,544	8,878	6,590	14,367	5,365	43,152
1966	2,276	5,305	9,312	6,123	14,704	5,400	43,120
1967	2,314	5,601	9,254	6,647	14,384	5,752	43,952
1968	2,140	5,136	9,523	5,806	14,677	5,853	43,135
1969 <u>b/</u>	1,967	5,037	9,237	5,400	14,755	5,971	42,367
<b>Sheep</b>							
1965	10,312	614	1,963	2,460	2,572	13,125	31,046
1966	9,998	670	1,928	2,280	2,757	14,109	31,742
1967	9,905	770	1,818	2,350	2,770	14,380	31,993
1968	9,652	906	1,794	2,290	2,787	14,298	31,727
1969 <u>b/</u>	9,218	900	1,770	2,275	2,631	13,836	30,630

Table A-2. Eastern Europe: Numbers of Livestock and Output of Livestock Products  
(Continued)

Category and Years	Bulgaria	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Total
	Thousand Metric Tons						
Red meat c/							
1965	273	599	861	476	1,334	462	4,010
1966	293	580	906	469	1,368	500	4,116
1967	295	605	946	472	1,409	542	4,270
1968	320	660	982	532	1,440	592	4,526
1969 b/	291	625	998	523	1,500	587	4,524
Cow's milk							
1965	1,000	3,924	6,371	1,762	13,330	2,302	28,689
1966	1,093	4,169	6,728	1,849	14,221	2,674	30,739
1967	1,210	4,335	6,904	1,976	14,480	2,971	31,876
1968	1,198	4,550	7,227	1,931	14,628	2,745	32,279
1969 b/	1,204	4,759	7,270	1,926	14,672	2,755	32,586
	Millions						
Eggs, shell							
1965	1,449	3,007	3,935	2,393	6,264	2,630	19,678
1966	1,490	3,080	3,894	2,436	6,253	2,814	19,967
1967	1,683	3,218	3,995	2,714	6,348	3,011	20,969
1968	1,625	3,270	4,046	2,792	6,315	3,113	21,162
1969 b/	1,530	3,410	4,252	2,600	6,400	3,110	21,302

a. Inventory dates are as of December.

b. Preliminary.

c. Trimmed carcass weights; including beef, veal, mutton, pork and, if significant, goat and horse meat.



Table A-3. Eastern Europe: Estimated Gross Imports of Grain a/  
Fiscal Years 1968-70

Source and Destination	Thousand Metric Tons					
	FY 1968		FY 1969		FY 1970 Forecast	
	Total	Wheat	Total	Wheat	Total	Wheat
Free World <u>e/</u>						
Bulgaria	193	18	308	253	100	0
Czechoslovakia	379	327	134	134	500	350
East Germany	397	60	367	0	700	150
Hungary	81	68	187	80	0	0
Poland	1,136	392	728	206	1,000	500
Romania	0	0	0	0	200	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,186</i>	<i>865</i>	<i>1,724</i>	<i>673</i>	<i>2,500</i>	<i>1,000</i>
USSR <u>f/</u>						
Bulgaria	0	0	306	306	0	0
Czechoslovakia	1,300	1,145	1,409	932	1,300	900
East Germany	1,300	1,280	1,097	1,097	1,500	1,300
Hungary	200	0	211	178	0	0
Poland	830	615	1,065	927	1,000	800
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,630</i>	<i>3,040</i>	<i>4,088</i>	<i>3,440</i>	<i>3,800</i>	<i>3,000</i>

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Table A-3. Eastern Europe: Estimated Gross Imports of Grain a/  
Fiscal Years 1968-70  
(Continued)

Source and Destination	Thousand Metric Tons					
	FY 1968 <u>b/</u>		FY 1969 <u>b/</u>		FY 1970 Forecast <u>b/ c/</u>	
	Total	Wheat <u>d/</u>	Total	Wheat <u>d/</u>	Total	Wheat <u>d/</u>
Total						
Bulgaria	193	18	614	559	100	0
Czechoslovakia	1,679	1,472	1,543	1,056	1,800	1,250
East Germany	1,697	1,340	1,464	1,097	2,200	1,450
Hungary	281	68	398	258	0	0
Poland	1,966	1,007	1,793	1,133	2,000	1,300
Romania	0	0	0	0	200	0
Total	5,816	3,905	5,812	4,113	6,300	4,000

a. Including wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, and sorghum.

b. From 1 July of the previous year through 30 June of the stated year.

c. Based largely on known shipments, contracts, and trade agreements as of April 1970.

d. Including feed wheat.

e. Including small amount of intra-East European trade in grain.

f. Including Soviet purchases of Free World wheat for shipment to Eastern Europe.

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